

Q1

**AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY  
2010 SCORING GUIDELINES**

**Question 5**

**Compare and contrast how TWO of the following states attempted to hold together their empires in the period circa 1850 to 1914.**

**Austria-Hungary  
Russia  
Ottoman Empire**

**9–8 Points**

- The thesis is explicit and fully responsive to the question, mentions both countries specifically, and is balanced. Shows some sophistication in addressing the comparison/contrast.
- The organization is clear, consistently followed, and effective in support of the argument.
- The argument focuses on attempts to hold the empire(s) together, rather than solely on problems encountered.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by multiple pieces of relevant evidence. These may include domestic reforms, diplomatic maneuvers and alliances, appointments — the countries need to be actors, not objects of action.
- The essay should compare and contrast to some extent.
- The essay may contain errors that do not detract from the argument.

**7–6 Points**

- The thesis is explicit and responsive to the question.
- There is more variation in the level of comparison and contrast; one may be implied.
- The organization is clear, effective in support of the argument, but not consistently followed (may jump around a bit).
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
- The essay may contain an error that detracts from the argument.

**5–4 Points**

- The thesis is explicit but not fully responsive to the question.
- The essay may compare or contrast and do so implicitly (parallel argument).
- The organization is clear, effective in support of the argument, but not consistently followed.
- The essay shows some imbalance. It is likely to be stronger on one country than the other, may treat one country superficially, or may focus more on problems encountered than actions taken.
- Some of the assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
- The essay may contain a few errors that detract from the argument.

**3–2 Points**

- There is no explicit thesis or a thesis that merely repeats or paraphrases the prompt; may be faulty or difficult to discern.
- The organization is unclear and ineffective.
- The essay shows serious imbalance; may address one country only.
- Only one or two major assertions are supported by relevant evidence.
- There is little attempt to compare or contrast.
- The essay may contain several errors that detract from the argument.

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## **Question 5 (continued)**

### **1–0 Points**

- There is no discernible attempt at a thesis.
- There is no discernible organization.
- One or none of the major topics suggested by the prompt is mentioned.
- There is little or no supporting evidence.
- The essay may contain numerous errors that detract from the argument.

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### Question 5 — Historical Background Notes

#### Austria-Hungary

- Following upheavals of revolutions of 1848, Austria-Hungary imposed martial law and issued a Patent of 1851 to restore absolutism.
- Francis Joseph ruled 1848–1916.
- 1850s — wave of centralization brought improvements aimed at dissuading people from liberty: reform of legal system; creation of free trading area within the empire; subsidized highways and railroad construction.
- 1855 — Bach signed Concordat with Catholic Church, restoring privileges and extending ecclesiastical authority; banned Protestant teachers from Catholic schools; banned civil marriages; limited Jews' rights to property.
- Professional armies under Jelacic, Radetzky and Windischgratz crushed rebellions in Bohemia, Hungary and Northern Italy.
- Emerged as one of the two dominant powers for German unification.
- 1859 — defeated by French and Piedmontese.
- 1860 (October) — Diploma reestablished conservative federalism.
- 1861 (February) — Patent constitution, bicameral parliament, maintained German dominance, kept German-speaking bureaucracy.
- 1866 — Austro-Prussian War attempted to promote German-speaking dominance; reflected reliance on German-speaking bureaucracy and middle class for support.
- Repression of ethnic minorities and political opposition:
  - Germans — 35 percent
  - Magyars — 23 percent
  - Czechs — 23 percent
  - Romanians — 19 percent
- 1867 — Ausgleich created Dual Monarchy, allowed Hungarian to be language of administration in Hungary, limited rights of emperor as king of Hungary, and gave more power to nobility. Hungarians ruled domestic policy; Austria retained control of foreign policy, military, common system of finances. Austria received a constitution establishing a parliamentary system with the principle of ministerial responsibility, but Francis Joseph largely ignored or bypassed this.
- 1867 — full legal rights were extended to Jews.
- 1868 — Nationality Law gave rights to languages in schools, churches, government offices; Croatia was given semiautonomy.
- 1882 — Dual Alliance (with Germany) became Triple Alliance.
- 1903 — Hungary demanded separation of Hungary's army from the Imperial Army; Francis Joseph threatened imposition of universal male suffrage.
- 1907 — universal male suffrage introduced in Austria. Two strong parties gradually emerged: Social Democrats and Christian Socialists.
- 1908 — Bosnian Crisis.
- 1914 — Francis Ferdinand assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Black Hand, a Serbian nationalist group.

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### Question 5 — Historical Background Notes (continued)

#### Russia

- Tsars
  - Alexander I (1801–1825)
  - Nicholas I (1825–1855)
  - Alexander II (1855–1881)
  - Alexander III (1881–1894)
  - Nicholas II (1894–1917)
- Increased distrust of Western bourgeois life was evident, particularly among Slavophiles.
- 1856 — defeated in Crimean War, followed by Peace of Paris: Russia gave up Moldavia, Wallachia and Bessarabia and accepted neutrality of Black Sea.
- 1860–1870s — Expanded eastward across Siberia to Vladivostok.
- 1861 — serfs emancipated; replaced services owed to nobles with taxes to the state.
- 1863 — Polish uprising, repressed by Russia. Russification was initiated; Russian law, language and administration were imposed on all areas of life.
- 1864 — Polish serfs were emancipated to punish the nobility.
- 1864 — Alexander II established Zemstvos (district or village assemblies).
- 1870 — Alexander II established dumas (councils) with authority to assess taxes and establish education and public services. He also created local and provincial courts, and a judicial code that accepted the idea of equality before the law.
- Populism, or the People's Will, based on ideas of village commune-based society promoted by Alexander Herzen and more militant individuals and groups, such as Vera Zasulich, wanted to overthrow the autocracy.
- The military was modernized, but Third Section police were retained, and there was increased use of secret court martials for political cases.
- 1875–1914 – levels of violent anti-Semitism increased in the last quarter of the 19th century. Persecutions and pogroms were widespread, leading to increased levels of emigration. Between 1881 and 1889 an average of 23,000 Jews left Russia each year.
- 1878 — Treaty of San Stefano with Turkey created large independent state of Bulgaria, which Russia would dominate. In reaction, Congress of Berlin (1878) reduced Bulgaria and recognized Serbia, Montenegro and Romania as independent states.
- Invasion was undertaken of Turkestan, smaller Muslim states and Afghanistan, which Britain made a puppet monarchy.
- Protective tariffs, promoted by Sergei Witte and foreign investment, enabled large-scale industrialization, especially in steel production.
- Alexander II responded to increasing agitation from Nihilists by disbanding the Third Section.
- 1881 — Alexander III thought reform was a mistake and expanded secret police powers and pursued Russification program.
- 1881 — Russia rejoined the resurrected Three Emperors' League.
- 1887 — Reinsurance Treaty with Germany.
- 1892 — Alliance with France (later Britain as well).
- Industrialization increased; by 1900, 35,000 miles of railway were constructed, including large parts of the trans-Siberian connection between Moscow and Vladivostok.
- 1903 — Lenin forced a split in the Russian Social Democratic Party ranks at the London Congress into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.
- Russo-Japanese War 1904–05 resulted in loss of prestige; food shortages (brought on by transport needed for war) led to protest and unrest.

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### Question 5 — Historical Background Notes (continued)

- Bloody Sunday — tsar's troops fired on a peaceful demonstration, killing hundreds, wounding thousands. Led to calls for strikes and unions. Responses: October Manifesto (in 1906 modified by the Fundamental Laws).
- The Duma and an Upper House, half of whose members would be appointed by the tsar, were re-created. Land reforms under Peter Stolypin opened the doorway for private ownership of land (no more village ownership).
- 1912 — Bolsheviks organized their own party, based on Lenin's program of leadership by a party elite, and a dual social revolution (discontent in countryside and among the proletariat).

#### Ottoman Empire

- 1853 — war with Russia in the Crimea erupted when Russia demanded the right to protect Christian shrines in Palestine, a right already granted to the French.
- 1854 — Great Britain and France declared war on Russia.
- 1856 — Treaty of Paris admitted Turkey to European concert and promised to respect independence of the empire.
- 1856–1876 — Hatt-i-Humayun
  - created Ottoman national citizenship for all persons in the empire;
  - ended the civil authority of religious hierarchy;
  - recognized equality before the law (regardless of religious affiliation);
  - opened the army to both Muslims and Christians
  - reformed taxation policy and secured property rights;
  - promoted the abolition of torture and prison reform; and
  - attempted to battle graft and inefficiency in the government.
- 1860 — insurrection in Syria and conflict between Muslim Druses and Maronite Christians — intervention by France restored order.
- 1861–1876 — Abdul Aziz reign included rapid spread of Western influence, building of railroads from Danube to Black Sea, increased literary output, journalism, and increased calls for liberal reforms.
- 1863 — Banque Imperiale Ottomane founded.
- 1864 — Vilayet Law reorganization established larger provinces under governors-general, with subdivisions beneath.
- 1867 — Abdul Aziz visited Great Exposition at Paris; first sultan to travel abroad.
- 1867 — Suez Canal opened.
- 1875 — uprising occurred in Bosnia.
- 1876 — April Uprising of Bulgarians was violently crushed; thousands of Bulgarians were slaughtered.
- 1876 — Abdul Aziz was deposed; eventually replaced by Abdul Hamid II. Later that year a constitution was proclaimed, guaranteeing freedom of conscience, individual liberty, freedom of press, education, representative government, equality in taxation. The reform process is known as the Tanzimat.
- 1878 — Treaty of San Stefano created the large independent state of Bulgaria, which Russia would dominate; a product of pan-Slavism.
- Reaction: Congress of Berlin (1878) reduced Bulgaria and recognized Serbia, Montenegro and Romania as independent states.
- The Tanzimat was largely set aside by the sultan, who tried to use Islam to counteract the forces of nationalism in the empire. His actions only fed the desire for Turkish nationalism.
- 1881 — French occupied Tunis.
- 1882 — British occupied Egypt.
- 1888 — Railway from Hungary to Constantinople was opened.